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Of these classes of laborers the Indian slaves are perhaps most generally unfamiliar to us now. It is pointed out that the English settlers, in contrast to the Spanish conquerors of the more southern regions, did not deliberately enslave the natives. On the contrary, the property, the personal liberty and even certain civil rights were acknowledged in the case of friendly Indian tribes, and only after war were they treated according to old traditions of relations with barbarians, and reduced to personal slavery. Every successful war with the Indians, however, created a body of Indian slaves, children born from Indian slave mothers retained the same status and they were frequently bought from friendly tribes of Indians, who had previously enslaved them when captured in their own inter-tribal wars. The prevalence of this form of slavery is proved not only by direct contemporary statements, but by regulative or restrictive acts in every one of the colonies. Nevertheless, it was never of an extent comparable to the dimensions of negro slavery. The Indians, accustomed to an irregular life of hunting and warfare, made but poor servants in agriculture, the native population was everywhere thin, the Indian loved liberty, even to the extent of isolation, as much as the African loved companionship; and the more influential Indian chiefs set themselves strongly against any slave trade. In the eighteenth century many of the Northern States, led by Pennsylvania in 1700, prohibited the importation of Indian slaves, but the abolition of the system came only with that of negro slavery. In the Carolinas it formed an element in the general body of slaves down to the middle of this century, and even still half-breed negroes and Indians are met with frequently.

The African slave trade, the economic position of slavery, legislation on the subject, treatment of slaves by their masters and the abolition of the institution in the Northern and Central States are described with fullness and interest. The clearness and breadth of treatment are probably largely due to Professor von Waltershausen's position as a foreigner, a man of wide knowledge and a student of economic principles as well as of economic history. One can only hope that the same spirit of keen interest, earnest inquiry and dispassionate judgment may be applied by our own students to this and other fields of American Economic History.

E. P. CHEYNEY.

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Cartier to Frontenac: Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America in its Historical Relations, 1534-1700. With full cartographical illustrations from contemporary sources. By JUSTIN WINSOR. Pp. viii, 366. Price, \$4.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1894.

Modern histories are accepting Schleiermacher's dictum that history is written in the air unless geography is made its basis. In a handsome octavo volume which reminds us of his "Christopher Columbus," Mr. Winsor has sketched two centuries of progress in map-making and in the knowledge of the North American interior as reached through the continental waterways of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. A novel and effective device in cover decoration reveals at a glance the advance in discovery witnessed by this period. Side by side are placed reproductions of the maps of Sylvanus, 1511, and of Frauguelin, 1684. In the first nothing of the North American continent appears except the coast line of a square gulf to the west of Newfoundland. Before the second map is drawn, the St. Lawrence unfolds itself, the Great Lakes are all disclosed, the narrow portages are crossed, and the eager explorer's canoe is borne on to the southern Gulf. Such is the period of splendid achievement with which this volume deals.

The most valuable feature of the book is the large and well-chosen collection of reproductions of contemporary maps, in which step by step the erratic progress of discovery is reflected. It is to be regretted that, in the heroic reduction which has been necessary to adapt these old maps to the pages of the modern volume, not a few of them have become blurred and indistinct. In these maps and in the narrative nothing is more striking than the persistent expectation that some short waterway was to be found to Cathay. It was this that inspired Cartier's voyages; Champlain cherished the same hope, and La Salle a century later bases his plea for royal patronage on the advantages which would accrue to France from the opening up of a short route to the wealth of the Orient.

In setting forth the progress of discovery Mr. Winsor has been laboriously critical both of sources and of secondary writings. In a book where one page in every three presents a reproduction of some old map requiring critical comments, a sprightly flowing style could hardly be expected. Yet it is often beneath a mass of unessential facts and of superfluous dates that interest is crushed. Mr. Winsor scorns such popular devices as summaries. If the reader would learn what Cartier or Champlain stands for, he must wade.

For character sketching the writer finds little time. We are given curt descriptions of the principal explorers, but in few cases do we get at all acquainted with them. Occasionally some exceptionally important discovery arouses the narrator's enthusiasm, and then for a few pages the explorer lives. With the Recollects and Jesuits as missionaries Mr. Winsor has little concern, and, it may be added, as little sympathy, since most of his references to their work among the Indians are disparaging. The fur trade as a help and as a hindrance

to scientific exploration is interestingly treated, and here and there are scattered incisive comments on the differences between the English and the French as colonizers, and the reasons, both of physical geography and of government policy which brought it about that at the close of the seventeenth century Canada was still a charge to the French crown. Not less interesting is the tracing of the dealings of the French with the Indians, and especially with the Iroquois from the time when Champlain first aroused their enmity.

In "Cartier to Frontenac" with its hundred maps may be traced more satisfactorily than in any other volume the opening up of a great continent to European knowledge. The book does not purport to be a history of the period, nor should it be criticised as such. Yet the reader will feel that the wealth of "historical relations" might have been placed before him with much more interest and impressiveness without in the least impairing the value of the book as a scientific record of geographical discovery.

GEORGE H. HAYNES.

SOME WORKS ON ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

Economic study is entering an ever-widening field. Not only are new problems in economic theory being discussed, and old theories being given new meanings, but practical economic questions are constantly arising whose intelligent consideration compels the economist to know at least something of chemistry, geology, physical and commercial geography. The data of economics are partly to be drawn from psychology, from the study of man's subjective nature, and partly to be obtained from the sciences which investigate man's external physical environment, the theatre in which man puts forth his activities to secure the things which satisfy human wants.

Such a work as Tarr's "Economic Geology of the United States" is indispensable to the economist.* It enables the person who possesses an elementary knowledge of geology to obtain an adequate knowledge of the mineral resources of the United States. One-fifth of the book is devoted to giving an outline of that part of geology with which the work as a whole is concerned. The "rock and vein-forming minerals" are named and characterized; the "rocks of the earth's crust" are briefly discussed; after which the "physical geography and geology of the United States" and the "origin of ore deposits" are

* *Economic Geology of the United States, with Briefer Mention of Foreign Mineral Products.* By RALPH S. TARR, B. S., F. G. S. A., assistant professor of Geology at Cornell University. Pp. xx, 509. Price, \$4.00. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1894.